

180 GERMAN OFFICERS AMONG THE FIRST 8,000 PRISONERS

Petrol's troops are firmly holding new ground gained in yesterday's offensive between Grappe and Berry-au-Bon. The attack was a concentrated, localized assault, covering a front of a little more than half a mile and aimed at very strong German positions. All objectives were attained to an average depth of about a quarter of a mile.

British cavalry, cheering like mad men at a chance to swing away from the saddle with sabre in hand, cut down every gunner and took a complete battery at Rumilly.

The infantry has now reached Cambrai, less than three miles from Cambrai, and is attacking the last line of German defenses. Never in modern war has an attack been so complete a surprise. It has dumfounded military experts who believed a surprise attack. Gen. Byng is the hero of the hour.

ENGLAND TAKES GREAT VICTORY CALMLY AND QUIETLY.

Thus far England has taken quietly Field Marshal Haig's big victory in France. This morning, despite the big headlines and egotistic articles in the newspapers and the feelings of quiet exultation evidenced in private, the public went about its business as usual. Not an extra flag was flying and the bells have not yet aroused the people to a realization of what their armies have done in France.

Unlike the Englishmen of the South African war days, when the capture of a town, the release of a garrison or the defeat of a handful of Boers was made the occasion of street demonstrations, those of to-day take the victories soberly and content themselves with the anticipation of bigger things to come.

It is generally believed that all has not been told of the extent of the victory in France, which is being extended hour by hour. The people were thrilled this morning when they were permitted to know for the first time that the cavalry had been in action, not only in clearing the battlefield as it had done on several occasions during the last year, but in actually charging artillery and infantry and in widening the breach in the German line, long acclaimed as "impregnable."

How far the cavalry has gone is not known, but one correspondent at the front says that early yesterday morning the cavalry was "still pouring over the furthest hill a good six miles from the cracked line," while it was also stated by correspondents that the British line swings much further north than Graincourt, behind the broken wing of the Hindenburg line.

FRENCH HOLD GAINS; CAPTURE 400 GERMANS IN NEW OFFENSIVE

Heavy Artillery Fire Continued Throughout the Night, Says War Office.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Following is the text of to-day's War Office statement:

"West of the Miette River heavy artillery fighting continued throughout the night. The Germans delivered a counter-attack against our new positions south of Juvincourt. It was repulsed by our fire and cost the enemy serious losses. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's operation has reached 400, of whom nine are officers.

"Several raids on our small posts, near Betheny, north of Hill 341 and in the region of Epargne, were without success. We carried out yesterday and last night several expeditions into the German lines south of St. Quentin, north of Vaux-Aillon, north of Ailles and in the region of Tahure and Maison de Champagne. We destroyed shelters and brought back prisoners and several machine guns.

CHAUFFEURS AND AIDS WANTED IN THOUSANDS

Signal Corps Needs Them for Quick Use on Cars and in Aero-planes Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Signal Corps needs thousands of chauffeurs and mechanics, not only to drive cars, but for mechanical work on air-planes abroad.

It was announced to-day that as quickly as possible squadrons of such men will be organized and sent overseas. Men of draft age can enlist in the air service until Dec. 15.

BIG TANKS IN A FEW HOURS WROUGHT HAVOC AS GREAT AS DAYS OF ARTILLERY FIRE

Tore Through Great Stretches of Intricate Wire Entanglements and Across Trenches.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 21 (By the Associated Press).—The present battle, more than any other in the western theatre, has taken over the favor of fighting in other wars, when men struggled in the open and cavalry made thrilling charges against enemy guns. Many military critics have long contended that cavalry was a thing of the past, but the mounted men have refuted this claim.

Field Marshal Haig has clung to his horse troops throughout the weary months of trench fighting. He had hammered at the enemy in Flanders until they were worn out completely. He had driven them back as far as mud would permit and had compelled them to call on every ounce of strength they had to maintain themselves. Then he suddenly sprang his surprise attack in an unexpected quarter.

The Hindenburg lines on the Cambrai front were the strongest the Germans had laid out in the west. The enemy considered them impregnable. Not only were they strongly fortified, but they were protected by a very deep belt of barbed wire, which it was thought that only a protracted bombardment by great concentration of guns would cut sufficiently to allow the infantry to go through.

TANKS DO IN FEW HOURS SEVERAL DAYS' WORK OF GUNS.

British tanks never have been called upon for such extensive work before, but they did in a few hours what the artillery would have required days to accomplish. The Hindenburg line was pierced absolutely on a wide front and to a greater depth than ever before.

The correspondent to-day inspected the main Hindenburg line near Havrincourt and saw the amazing work done by the iron monsters. In most places they had no trouble either tearing through the wire or in crossing trenches. There were gaps in the wire entanglements a rod in width where not one vestige of wire was left standing, and by following the tracks of the tanks one could see where they had trampled across the trenches as though they were merely scratches in the ground instead of wide, deep ditches.

The tanks, of course, went through No Man's Land under the full observation of the German artillery and while the gunfire was weak, some fire was directed on the tanks as they advanced. It was interesting to follow the trail of the tanks and to see where shells had struck all about apparently without doing any damage for in this whole section the correspondent did not see one tank which had been knocked out.

The condition of the German trenches showed plainly that the occupants had abandoned them in a hurry.

"Do Your Damndest." Order to Tank Men, and They All Did It

British history was given another fighting phrase: "The Tank Commander expects every tank to do its damndest!" was the word from the unnamed general commanding land dreadnoughts before they went into the battle that broke the Hindenburg line.

It was Nelson, at Trafalgar, who said: "England expects to-day each man to do his duty."

FOUR WOMEN MADE CITIZENS

Fourteen Others Take Out Their First Papers.

Four women born in foreign lands were admitted to United States citizenship this afternoon by Judge Chaffield in the United States District Court. They will be permitted to vote at the next election.

They are Bridget Murphy, a nurse at the Sea View Hospital, 8 E. 11th Street, Brooklyn; Elizabeth Walker, 8 E. 11th Street, Brooklyn; Elizabeth Walker, 8 E. 11th Street, Brooklyn; and Elizabeth Walker, 8 E. 11th Street, Brooklyn.

Tanks Played Out, Germans Boasted, Only Eight Days Ago

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—Of interest today, in view of the great British victory achieved through the tanks against the Hindenburg line is this quotation from the Berlin Tageblatt of Nov. 14:

"The role of the British tanks has been played out. Our artillery mows them down. The original terror inspired by their appearance has been vanquished.

"The enemy leaves the overturned, crumpled-up monsters lie where they drop, crippled. It is also to be observed that the occupants of the tanks leave their dangerous armored prisons prematurely.

"The English have their troubles in finding crews for them. Evidently there is no particular passion left for this kind of sport."

All sorts of equipment and personal belongings strewn the ground.

Since the beginning of the attack, the gunfire had been extremely weak. No Man's Land showed comparatively few shell craters to-day and this morning the British guns were doing virtually all the firing along most of the front involved. This is a striking contrast to the Flanders region, which has been an inferno of artillery fire for weeks.

GERMANS WHO FLED CAME BACK TO FIGHT.

The Germans, who at the first attack yesterday retreated or surrendered in dismay, were fighting desperately to-day to regain a hold on their rear positions. A particularly hard hand-to-hand engagement occurred this morning at Flesquieres, when the infantry, accompanied by tanks, stormed this place and drove the Germans from it.

The fighting about Flesquieres began last night, but it was not until about 8 o'clock to-day that the British made an organized assault on the town. The tanks went ahead and were engaged immediately by seven heavy German guns, which began to fire at them point-blank at short range. It was a critical moment, for, while the tanks will withstand heavy fire, they cannot be expected to stand up long under big shells hurled from guns only a short distance away.

The British infantry which swarmed through behind the tanks saw the predicament of their iron friends and deliberately charged the enemy artillery with rifles and hand grenades. All the guns were captured and their crews were killed.

A similar incident occurred at Premy Chappelle, northwest of Maroing, where three guns were stormed and their crews annihilated. Some of the most spectacular work of this nature fell to the Cavalry. The mounted troops got into Maroing and Mameieres last night, and in the latter town engaged in sanguinary battle with German infantry. An enemy battery there was giving trouble and a squad of horsemen charged the position, shooting or sabreing the entire crew. Another battery at Rumilly was taken in similar fashion.

Graincourt was carried by storm, cavalry, tanks and infantry working together. British forces at the latest reports have carried their line in this section northward to the Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

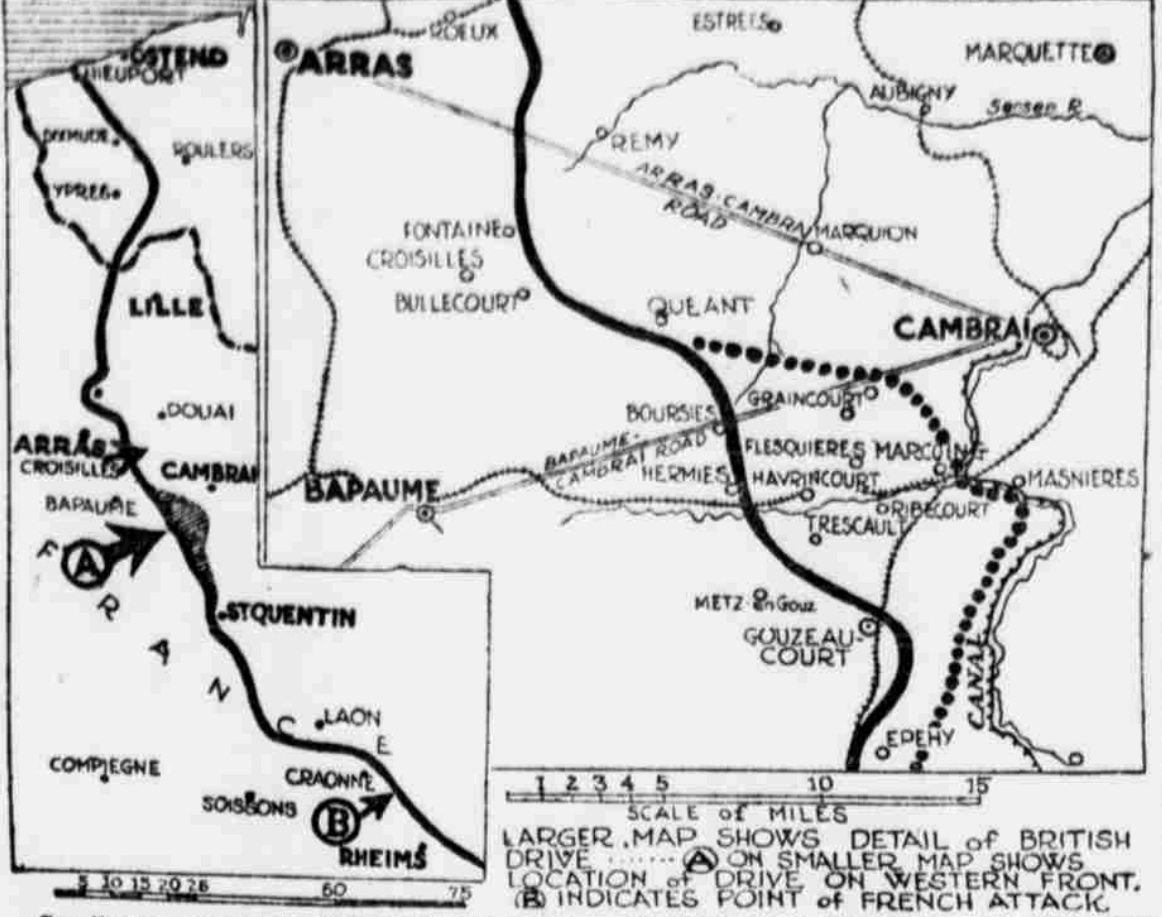
The Germans ran from Ribaucourt with the British close at their heels. This town is a mass of ruins, partly on account of shell fire and partly from lack of repairs. The German dugouts were left intact.

The occupation of Maroing and Mameieres was a great stroke for the British, as it gave the much needed crossing for the Escourt River and Canal, which formed a natural barrier to the advance from this direction. Cavalry, infantry and tanks were poured immediately across these passages and proceeded to work northward.

Italy Limits Bread to Half a Pound a Day.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The Government has issued a new decree limiting the amount of bread for each person to one-half pound per day. Houses will be searched for hidden supplies of food and flour and those guilty of holding excessive quantities will be punished severely.

Cambrai, Important Railway Centre, Is Menaced By British, and French Are Driving to Laon



Gen Byng's surprise drive has brought the British within gunshot of the important railway centre, Cambrai, where the main British drive was made. Its greatest feat, and to the rear of the German lines defending depth was reached on the Escourt Canal and this barrier Douai. He has also put in jeopardy the whole German line running to the south of Laon, and further progress might well bring great disaster to the Kaiser's forces. This situation is shown in the larger map.

BERLIN WAR OFFICE BELITTLES VICTORY WON BY BRITISH

Gained Ground, It Says, but Failed to Reach Their Real Objective.

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (via London).—Following is the text of the German War Office statement:

"The battle southwest of Cambrai continues. By the massed use of tanks and infantry and by launching his cavalry the enemy sought to effect a break through which was denied him on the first day's attack. He did not succeed in his objective. Although he was able to gain a little ground beyond our front lines, he was not able to attain greater successes.

"The enemy troops which were effectively caught by the fire of our artillery and machine guns and greatly thinned encountered the counter-thrust of our brave infantry."

"On the western bank of the Scheldt our troops drove back the enemy to Anneux and Fontaine, and on the eastern bank to his positions of departure south of Humilly."

"Before and behind our line, distributed over the whole battlefield, lies the wreckage of tanks which have been shot to pieces. Our aviators and motor guns took a prominent part in their destruction."

"At nightfall fighting activity on the battlefield diminished. South of Vendhuile the enemy did not repeat his attacks."

AMERICAN IS FORCED INTO GERMAN ARMY

Dr. Fisher, a Dentist, Who Has Lived in Germany Ten Years, Is Conscripted.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—Dr. Fisher, an American dentist, who has been practicing in Cologne, has been taken into the German army, according to advices received here from Germany. The conscription was made under the rule requiring that, under certain conditions, foreign residents in Germany serve in the army.

Dr. Fisher is from Chicago. He has resided in Germany for more than ten years and had decided to continue his practice there during the war.

Italy Wants Help Of U. S. Engineers On Its Railroads

ROME, Nov. 22.—American engineering help on the Italian railroads behind the front is eagerly desired, as the fame of their work on the French lines has reached Italy. It is suggested that the hour is now almost reached, when the Allies should be able to afford substantial backing to the Italian Army.

Italians here resent the published suggestion that the evacuation of Venice has been decided upon. They maintain that the Italian Army is still confident of being able to hold the Piave line. The Germans, however, are throwing a greater part of their forces into a turning movement from the north and the situation along the Piave must be growing increasingly precarious.

BRITISH FIVE MILES FROM JERUSALEM

Two More Towns Lost by Turks—One Carried at Point of Bayonet.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—British forces in Palestine have advanced five miles northwest of Jerusalem, the War Office announces. The official statement follows:

"There is no change in the situation north of Jaffa."

"On Monday Kuryet-el-Enad, six miles west of Jerusalem, was carried at the point of the bayonet by territorial infantry, and Beit Lihia, some five miles to the northwest, was captured by Scottish troops."

Yesterday our mounted troops were in contact with the enemy four miles west of Bireh on the Jerusalem-Schochem road."

AZORES NOW INCLUDED IN NEW U BOAT ZONE

Islands in Atlantic Center of Several Cable Lines—Greek Waters Are Also Named.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—Extension of the German "barred zone" for shipping to include the Azores and Greek waters was announced in a Berlin despatch received here to-day.

The statement described the Azores as "containing important hostile bases for Atlantic navigation."

ENTIRE KERENSKY ARMY REPORTED TO HAVE SURRENDERED

(Continued from First Page.)

sheviki Cabinet, has proclaimed all newspaper advertisements to be the property of the state and allows them to be printed only in the publications of the Provisional Workmen's and Peasants' Government or of the Local Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates.

Lenine proclaimed that all power in Russia was vested in the various Soviet bodies of the Workmen and Soldiers and directed peasants' councils throughout Russia to seize power in their respective districts.

Orders for the arrest of the guards of counter-revolutionary generals, issued to-day, were signed by Oulianoff, Lenine and Krylenko.

The wife of Premier Kerensky is reported to have been arrested by members of the Red Guard while tearing down Bolshevik posters in which Kerensky was referred to in complimentary terms.

The revolutionary committee at Moscow are forming special guards for the protection of foreign subjects and have organized a bureau of registration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Supplies are now moving to Russia and will not be halted, the War Trade Board officially announced to-day.

With the War Board's statement of the Government's changed attitude toward Russian supplies came a significant change of sentiment at the Russian Embassy here to-day. Lenine and Trotsky, leaders of the revolt, were pictured by embassy officials not as German-inspired reactionaries, but as sincere, patriotic and well-meaning visionaries.

"We have no evidence that Lenine is a German spy," said a high embassy official. "He has always been a leader of radical socialism in Russia. He was declared a fugitive by the Kerensky Government not because of any pro-German activities, but because he was charged with inciting insurrection to Kerensky."

Trotsky was regarded by this official as Lenine's "brilliant and magnetic" mouthpiece.

SURPRISE ATTACK OF BRITISH CAUSED PANIC ALL ALONG THE HINDENBURG DEFENSES

Many Had to Leave Breakfast in Dugouts and the British Swept Over Them.

By William Philip Simms

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY BEYOND THE HINDENBURG LINE, Nov. 22 (United Press).—Victorious Britain "carried on" to-day with her triumphant smashing of the Hindenburg lines.

Tanks, cavalry, infantry—all were closing steadily around Cambrai—the great war machine rumbling over the enemy just as the tanks first crushed the way through the German lines.

With their stories and the tales wrung from German prisoners still dazed with the surprise of the British blow, it was possible to-day to piece together some idea of conditions in the luxurious and supposedly impregnable German positions of the Hindenburg line when Gen. Byng loosed his surprise party.

Not a German had any knowledge of the attack until the tanks loomed over their heads. Then they literally "blew up" in panic. French civilians in towns just behind the lines described the officers and men as running around "like chickens with their heads cut off." The whole army quivered and shook with the suddenness of the thing: the great ghost-like steel monsters that battered through cement and earth and human walls were fearsome giants; the swearing, yelling fiends who followed them were gnomes who suddenly sprang to life out of the ground.

It must have been a scene of the palmy of surprise, of fear and of what almost amounted to superstitious panic that something supernatural had occurred, passed away among the Germans.

British "mappers up" told of how men from whose heads the lethargy of sleep had hardly passed blindingly, dazedly crowded out of their dugouts, or how, uncomprehending that it was reality and not dream, they dully saw great tanks crush them flat or furiously screaming British bayonets find their mark.

In trenches and dugouts blankets and coats were still warm from sleepers' bodies or breakfast tables for officers, daintily set, still smoked appetizingly. A tangle of personal belongings in line after line of dugouts showed sleepers in the bunks and on the cots had leaped to their feet in the first terror of the moment—and fled to the ghastly dawn above without hats, without blouses, without guns, almost without with their men.

Vast stores of choice wines were found in the officers' quarters. Cigars and cigarettes were packed there profusely.

Many sections of the Hindenburg line came into British hands absolutely intact. The tanks had smashed great gaps. Through these the infantry poured and spread out, fan-wise, behind, taking yard after yard of the "impregnable" positions from the rear.

The correspondents were summoned to the line during the night. They stood that memorable morning in the very light just before dawn, in the midst of great drives of tanks—all camouflaged and belittled—a veritable multitude of the Things.

They were a great herd of gentle looking stolid creatures, that seemed to browse on the grass covered battlefield, sheltered somewhat by trees whose branches showed no slipping by shells. The scene was like some farm in the Kentucky bluegrass country. One could imagine the tanks either as bovine herds or as clustered up duncy-looking neglected farm machinery scattered about.

Only a few desultory shells exploded in the distance—the regular, monotonous, every-morning interchange. Columns after columns, mass after mass of men and machines and horses and paratroopers had slid through the oily night shadows and were lined up at

Pershing Watched Cavalry Charge With Greatest Interest

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 22 (By the Associated Press).—Military necessity precluded the mention of cavalry in the first despatches regarding the present offensive, but it may now be said that the mounted men went into action at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning after the tanks had opened the way through the barbed wire.

This was one of the features of the battle in which Gen. Pershing appeared to take deep interest while he was at the front yesterday. It has been a wonderful two days for the horsemen, who have been relegated to rear areas of the western front, with few exceptions, since early in the war. Thousands of them operated over a wide area beyond the Hindenburg line.

At that moment for the greatest of the war drama then about to start.

Of a sudden the moment came. It was the "kick-off." Nothing but the tense moment when the ball is put in to play so aptly expressed that moment.

A little while—and hell broke loose. It seems almost preposterous that the Germans in a great many places on the line did not awaken with the first snorting of the tanks as they crunched great swaths through the barbed wire. But there were countless instances where it was not until the "knock-out" blow that their tongues flung ahead, their steel belted flattening the earth, actually came over the German trenches—that the Huns came to life. Your German is a creature of habit. He knew it was customary for artillery to precede an attack. There was no artillery. Hence there could be no attack.

Great Wrecking Steamer Taken Over by United States.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—The wrecking steamer favorite, the most modern wrecker on the Great Lakes, has been taken over by the United States Navy. The steamer was owned by the Great Lakes Towing Company and is the most complete salvage ship afloat, according to experts. It is understood the Navy will be sent abroad at once to work on wrecked vessels.

EVERY shop on the Avenue, these days, is making its own particular suggestion to help you with your Christmas shopping. Every show window is an illustrated advertisement in full colors—and every single window on the Avenue is passed by the

Fifth Avenue Bus

DIED. MATTOES—ERNEST MATTOES. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 56th st. Time later.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS. NAVAL OFFICER'S personal taken from Captain's quarters, 22 West 10th St. N. Y. Island reward for return. No questions asked. Walter Harrison, 2 West 10th St. N. Y.

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
Special for To-Morrow, Friday, Nov. 23d
ASSORTED HARD CANDIES known in many countries as Assorted Glass Gummies or assorted counter goods and sold at 10¢ each. Includes: Gumdrops, Licorice, Peppermint, Fruit Rock, Saffron, Blumens, Twists, Midget Sticks and many more favorites in large and lasting sweets.
Offerings for To-Morrow, Friday, Nov. 23d
SOUR BALLS: a collection of these good old-fashioned confections that the kiddies like to place in their mouths and for set about. They are also popular favorites with the boys in camp. The assortment is presented in the picture.
FOUND BOX 29c
CHOCOLATE COVERED SUGAR-GUMS: these dainty bars are some of the best known as Honey Pure California. They are made in their own factory. These are really covered with pure Swiss Chocolate.
FOUND BOX 34c
The specific weight includes the container.

—and for cosy chatty afternoons parties say Runkel's
Coffee and tea are actually harmful to health and nerves, and lack all food-value. SERVE RUNKEL'S instead! Rich and delicious, healthy and more nourishing than most meats and vegetables.
Say Runkel's
the COCOA with that chocolate taste